



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

His instincts are those of the scholar and his ancestral liberalism is tempered throughout by fairness. While aiming at exact and disinterested comment he does not wholly shun the paths of controversy, as witness the following excerpt from his appendix L.

Certains historiens, comme Parkman, ont blâmé l'envoi de criminels au Canada. Faut-il rappeler que ce qui était une exception en France fut la pratique en Angleterre du xvi^e à la fin du xviii^e siècle? Si bien que Bacon écrivait en 1612 (*Essays*, 'On Plantation') à propos de la colonie du juge Popham à Sagadahoc (Maine, 1606-1607): "It is a shameful and unblessed thing to take the scum of the people and *wicked condemned men* to be the people with whom you plant;" et que Dr. Johnson pouvait dire en 1769, sans trahir la vérité, en parlant des colons américains: "Sir, they are a race of convicts."

"Sans trahir la vérité" may sound sweeping to some ears, but we do not pause here to raise a question of statistics, still less of proportion.

In mechanical features as well as in quality of annotation this edition is greatly in advance of its predecessors. It remains to quote an important statement which M. Hector Garnaeu makes in the introduction regarding his attitude towards the original text.

"Le lecteur trouvera, en outre, dans cette édition la pensée intégrale de l'historien. Certains passages, presque des pages entières, qui apparaissent dans les deux premières éditions, furent supprimées dans les éditions postérieures. Nous les rétablissons aujourd'hui. Il nous a paru que c'était faire acte de loyauté et de réparation envers la mémoire de l'auteur. Garneau n'appartenait à aucun parti politique. Il était sans préjugés de race et sans passion sectaire. Avant tout, il avait horreur de mensonge. Jamais, d'ailleurs, il ne répondit aux attaques de ses critiques. Nous aimons à croire que le lecteur de bonne foi ne suspectera ni son désir d'impartialité ni sa probité intellectuelle."

CHARLES W. COLBY.

The Viceroy of New Spain. By DONALD E. SMITH, Ph.D. [University of California, Publications in History, vol. I., no. 2.] (Berkeley: University of California Press. 1913. Pp. 99-293.)

The Viceroy of New Spain is the first volume to appear in any language treating exclusively of the viceregal institution in Spanish America. However the study is not a general treatise on the whole institution, as one would expect from the title, but is limited to the last third of the eighteenth century.

Professor Smith laments the fact, which is only too true, that previous authors, who have treated Spanish-American administration, have relied almost entirely upon the *Laws of the Indies*. This fact, however, does not justify his ignoring these laws completely. An examination shows too that he has confined his efforts to a few sources, for the volume is based almost entirely upon the "Instruccion" of Viceroy Revilla Gigedo to his successor and the Ordinance of Intendants of New Spain. It is unfortunate in view of the opportunities for using Spanish and

Mexican archives, that the author limited himself to the materials in the Bancroft collection of the University of California. A work on the viceroy which makes no use of the royal instructions or the residencias can hardly be considered complete.

An introductory chapter gives in résumé the contents of the volume. In the chapter on the Relations of the Viceroy with the Home Government, the methods of controlling the viceroy are discussed. The general conclusions are: (1) that there was no limit to the scope of interference of the home government, (2) that the viceroys referred everything to Spain, (3) that the vast amount of correspondence and the timidity of the officials resulted in the slow pace of the administration, and (4) that, as the Council of Indies was a body of experts, it tended to perform all the duties and to leave little to the control of the viceroys.

After warning against the "error of assuming that the duties of the viceroy could easily and accurately be classified under the heads of civil, military and ecclesiastical", the author proceeds to an erroneous classification of the powers of the viceroy. According to Professor Smith, the viceroy's control over the civil administration was derived from his commission as governor, his power to manage the military affairs from his commission as captain-general, and his control of ecclesiastical matters from his title of "vice-patron". This classification makes the name viceroy a meaningless title (chapters III.-V.).

The viceroy was the direct representative of the crown and as such possessed administrative—which included civil, military, and ecclesiastical—judicial, and legislative powers, either direct or supervisory, affecting the whole viceroyalty. In addition to the office of viceroy, he was local governor of the district around Mexico, captain-general of a still larger area, and president of the audiencia whose seat was in the capital. In the exercise of these offices his powers were the same as those of the other local governors, captains-general, and presidents of audiencias, whose districts lay within the viceroyalty of Mexico.

There is also a chapter on the Reforms of Galvez, which presents little more than an analysis of the Ordinance of Intendants of New Spain.

The best that can be said of the book is that it makes available to English readers a great deal of information regarding the viceroy, which has been gleaned from a few Spanish sources. Error in analysis and failure to use other materials, however, greatly diminishes the usefulness of the work.

The typographical make-up of the volume is excellent and augurs well for this new series of publications by the University of California. It is to be hoped that no future numbers will appear lacking in a table of contents, an index, and running headings.

ROSCOE R. HILL.